

INTRODUCTION

The International Organization for Migration in Burundi launched the **Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)** in September 2015 to systematically and effectively monitor internal displacements within the country and thus provide reliable information on the current situation of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). Its objective is to assess the main displacement trends and the related humanitarian needs, including the number of IDPs having found refuge in host communities, their location and places of origin as well as their access to basic services, assistance and protection activities.

The DTM assessments have been conducted on a monthly basis in Makamba and Kirundo provinces since October 2015 and in Rutana province since December 2015. The results presented in this report are issued from data collected by the Burundian Red Cross, in coordination with IOM's DTM team in March 2016.



Picture 1: DTM Data collection – December 2015 – Credit: IOM Burundi

KEY FINDINGS



25,294 IDPs (5,139 households) have been identified by the DTM in January 2016 in the 3 targeted provinces:

- **15,665 IDPs** (3,133 households) in Makamba province
- **171 IDPs** (59 households) in Kirundo province
- **9,458 IDPs** (1,947 households) in Rutana province.

The DTM has registered an increase of 213 IDPs for the month of March with a significant increase of 3,558 IDPs in Makamba province and a decrease by 3,402 in Rutana province.

METHODOLOGY

The DTM is a comprehensive system which collects data on Internally Displaced Persons in the targeted provinces. The DTM Project has been developed by IOM Burundi, with support from the Burundian Red Cross, and in consultation with the different humanitarian sectors.

The system is based on two types of systematic assessments: Assessments of the displacement trends in the communes and in the main displacement areas (hills* hosting more than 40 IDP households/ 200 IDPs). The commune assessments provide the main displacement figures and trends, and the displacement area profiles provide information on the humanitarian needs in the hills hosting the highest number of IDPs.

* Hills are the smallest administrative entities in Burundi ('collines' in French)

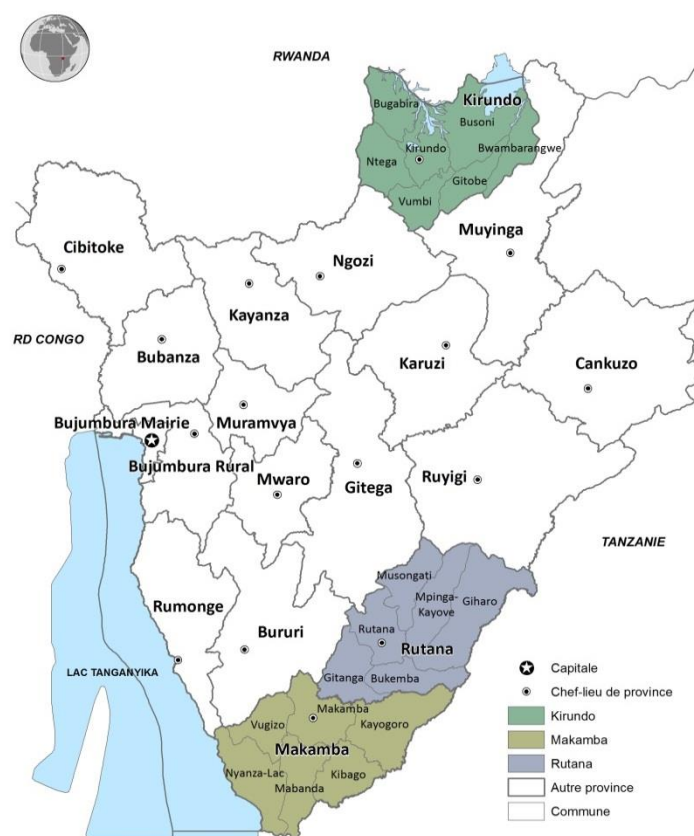
1. Profile of the displaced population

LOCATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS

Number of IDPs in communes (March 2016)			
Province	Commune	Households	IDPs
Makamba	Nyanza Lac	1,232	6,160
Makamba	Mabanda	358	1,790
Makamba	Kayogoro	498	2,490
Makamba	Kibago	642	3,210
Makamba	Makamba	198	990
Makamba	Vugizo	205	1,025
Sub-total		3,133	15,665
Kirundo	7 communes	59	171
Sub-total		59	171
Rutana	Rutana	709	3,191
Rutana	Mpinga-Kayove	193	874
Rutana	Musongati	5	19
Rutana	Giharo	795	4,085
Rutana	Gitanga	172	860
Rutana	Bukemba	73	429
Sub-total		1,947	9,458
Total		5,139	25,294

Table 1: Total IDP population per province

Map 1: Map of areas covered by the DTM (March 2016)



Les délimitations, noms et dénominations utilisés sur cette carte ne reflètent pas la position officielle des Nations Unies. Carte produite par : OCHA/HAT Burundi. Date de production : 27 janv 2016. Sources : IGEUBU, OCHA, OpenStreetMap.

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

(Source: Surveys conducted in displacement areas)



The displaced population is composed of 57.5% of men and 42.5% of women.



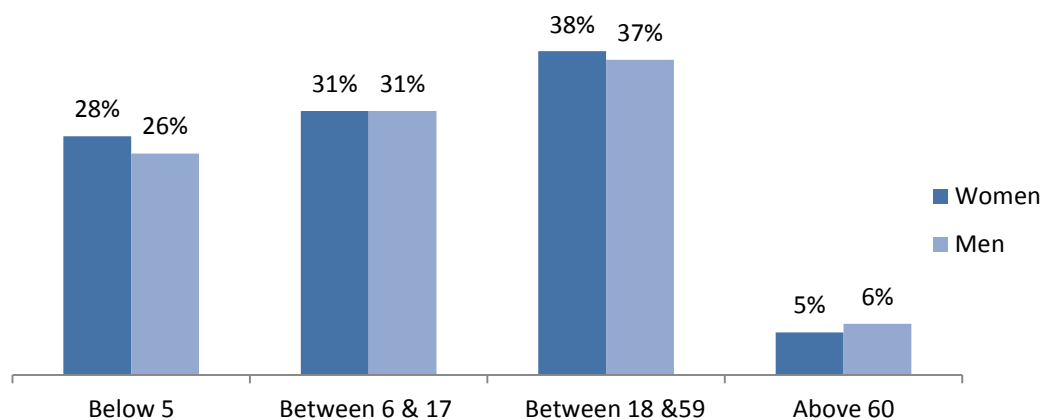
27% of the IDPs are less than 5 years old and 31% are between 6 and 17 years old.



37.5% of IDPs are between 18 and 59 years old.



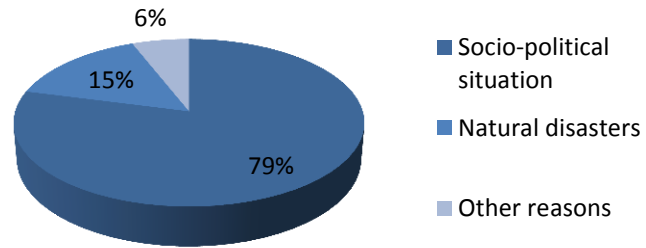
Persons of 60 years of age and above 60 represent 5.5% of the displaced population.



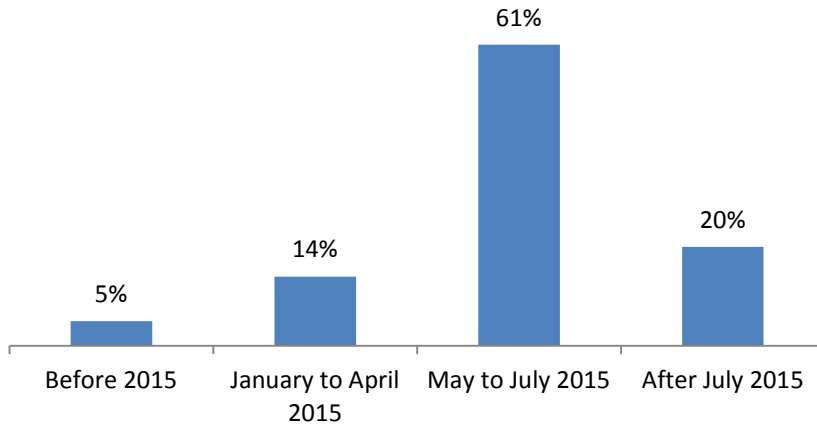
Graph 1: Disaggregation of IDPs by sex and age

REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT

The majority of IDPs identified in March 2016 fled their homes due to the current socio-political situation (79%). 15% of IDPs fled due to natural disasters. 6% of IDPs have left their communities of origin for other reasons.



Graph 2: Reasons for displacement



Graph 3: Periods of displacement

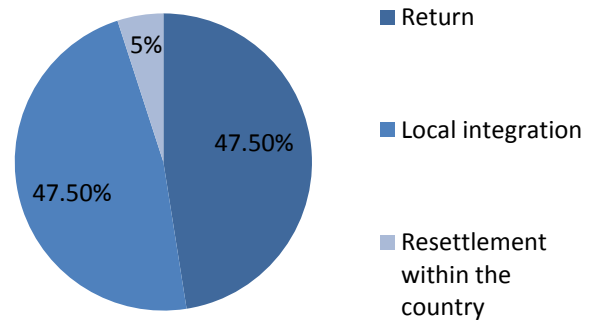
PERIOD OF DISPLACEMENT

The data collected display that 5% of IDPs have left their home since 2013. 14% have been displaced between January and April 2015, 61% between May and July 2015 and 20% after July 2015.

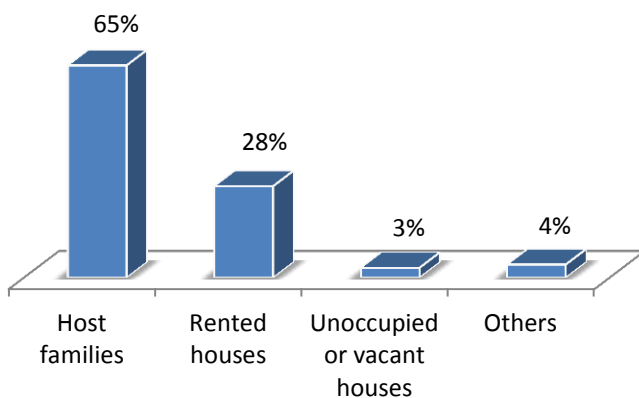
RETURN INTENTIONS

(Source: Surveys conducted in displacement areas)

The data collected about the intentions of IDPs reveal that 47.5% of IDPs express the wish to return to their areas of origin, 47.5% wish to be locally integrated in the communes and 5% wish to be resettled to an alternative location within the country.



Graph 4: IDP population disaggregated by preferred durable solution



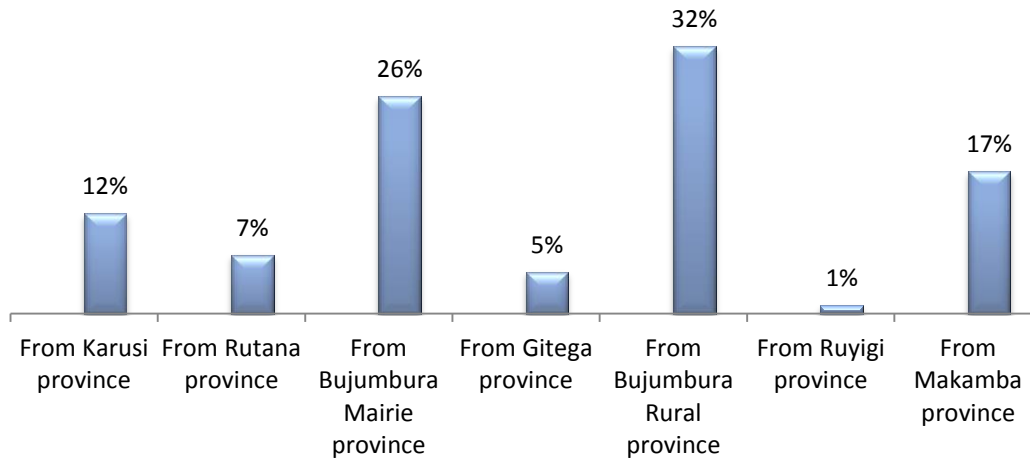
Graph 5: IDP population disaggregated by type of housing solution

TYPES OF HOUSING SOLUTIONS

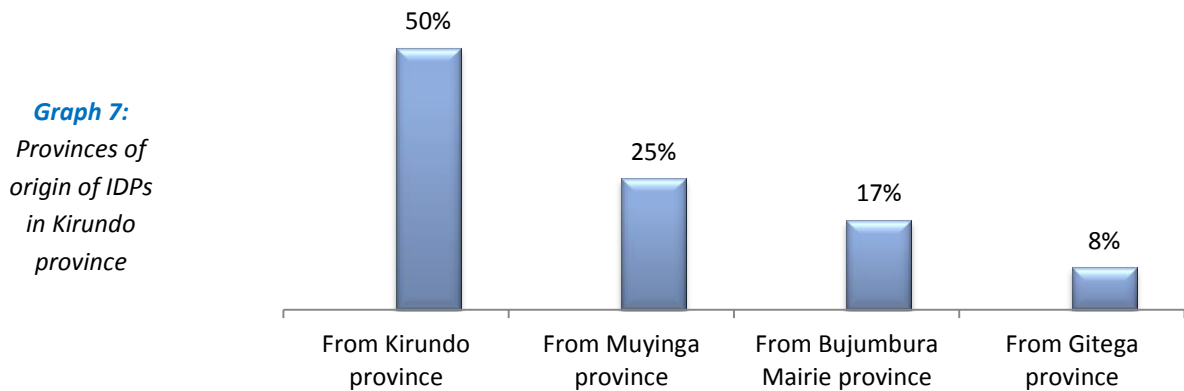
Most IDPs identified during assessments are living with host families (65%). Other IDPs are living in rented houses (28%) or in unoccupied or houses vacated by their owners, many of whom have found refuge abroad (3%). 4% of the displaced have found an alternative solution.

ORIGIN OF THE DISPLACED POPULATION

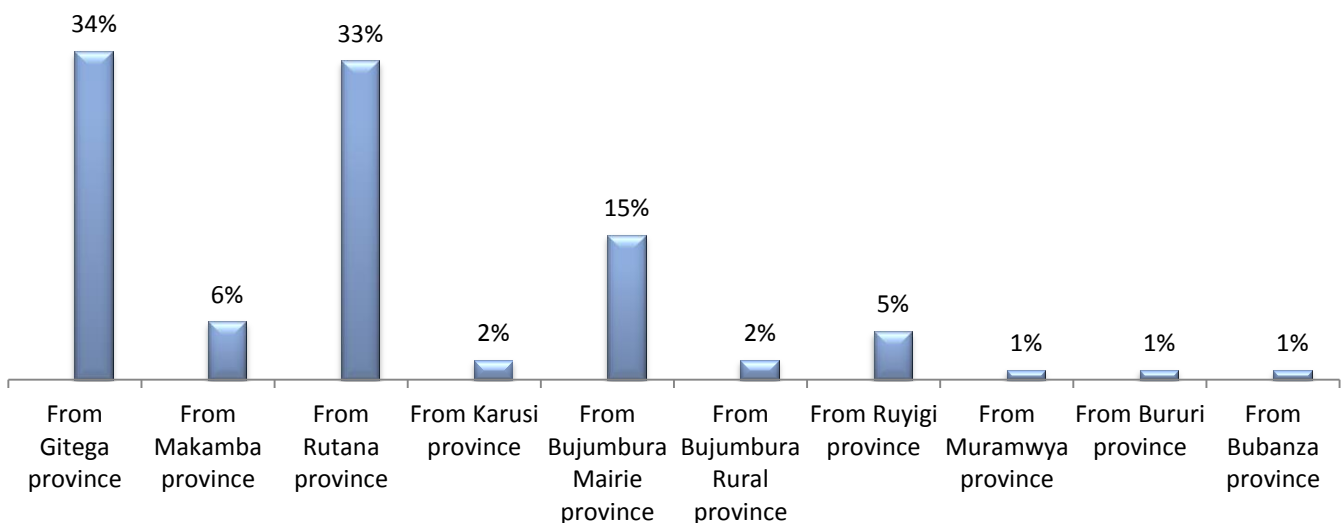
The graphs below showcase the main provinces of origin of the displaced persons. In Makamba province, IDPs come mostly from Bujumbura Rural province (32%). In Kirundo province, the majority of the IDPs come from Kirundo province (50%). In Rutana province, the majority of IDPs come from Gitega province.



Graph 6:
Provinces of origin of IDPs in Makamba province



Graph 7:
Provinces of origin of IDPs in Kirundo province



Graph 8: Provinces of origin of IDPs in Rutana province

2. ASSESSMENT OF HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

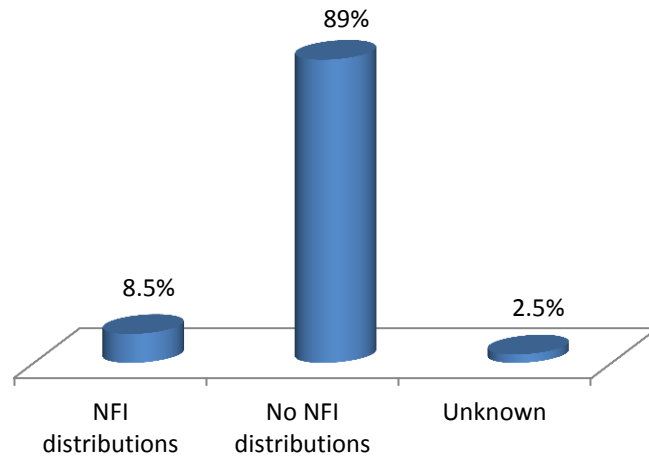
As per DTM's methodology, humanitarian needs have been assessed using the IDP Area Profile Questionnaire in hills hosting over 200 IDPs or 40 IDP households. As a result, surveys were conducted in 29 hills in Makamba province and 20 hills in Rutana province.

Information on sectorial humanitarian needs as collected through the DTM includes the following:

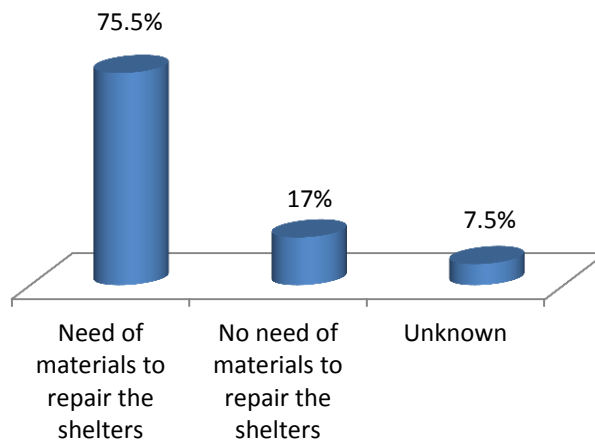


SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFI)

NFI distributions for IDPs took place in 8.5% of hills, whereas in 89% of the hills, there were no distributions.



Graph 9: Distribution of NFIs to IDPs per hill



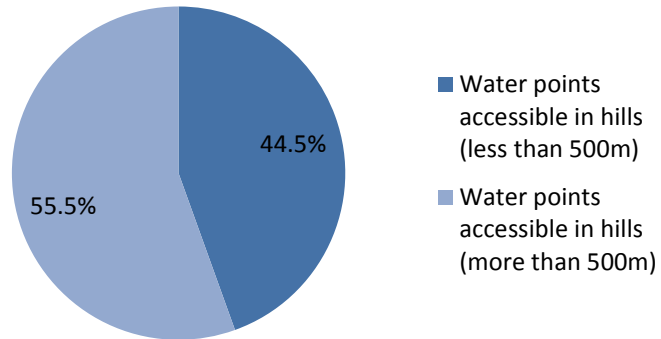
IDPs expressed the need for materials to repair/ reinforce their homes in 75.5% of hills, while in 17% of hills, this need was not reported.

Graph 10: Need to maintain the shelters

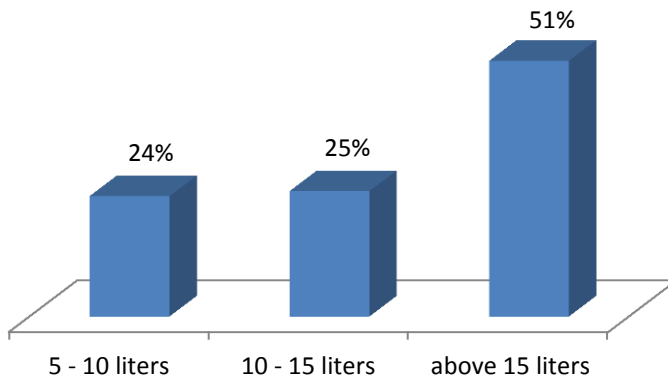


WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Regarding access to water, the distance between homes and water points varies across locations. 44.5% of IDPs have access to drinkable water within 500 meters in the same hill, while 55.5% have to collect water beyond 500 meters in the same hill.



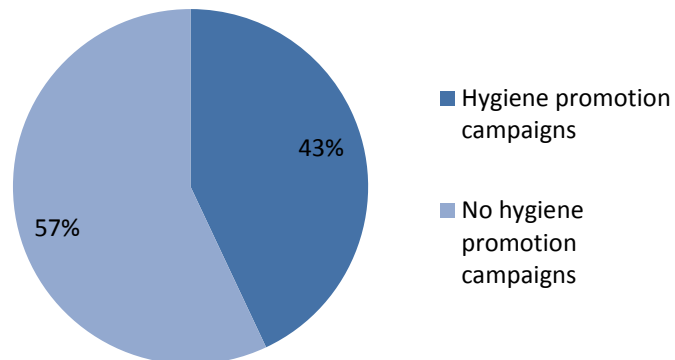
Graph 11: Distance between IDP housing and closest water points



The DTM reveals that in 24% of the hills, IDPs have access to 5 to 10 liters of water per day/ per person, in 25% of hills, between 10 and 15 liters and in 51% of hills, more than 15 liters per day/ per person.

Graph 12: Quantity of water available per person

In 43% of hills where IDPs are located, hygiene promotion campaigns have been held whereas there were no campaigns in 57% of hills.

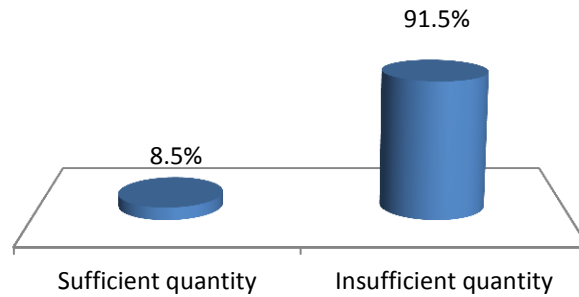


Graph 13: Hygiene promotion



FOOD SECURITY

Regarding access to food, only 8.5% of IDPs have access to sufficient quantity of food and 91.5% to insufficient quantity.

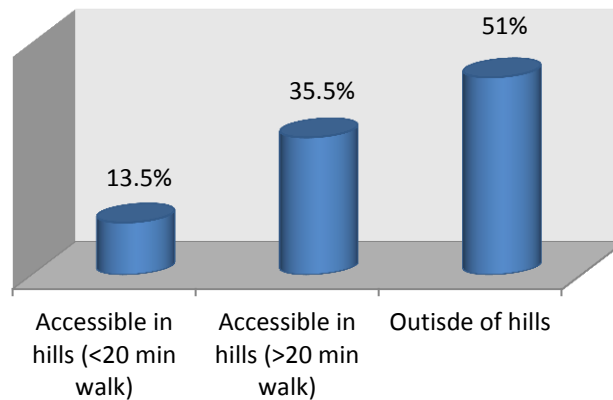


Graph 14: IDPs' access to food

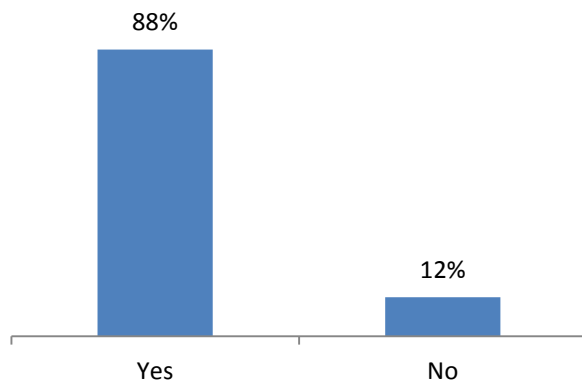


HEALTH

In assessed hills, 13.5% of health centers are within a 20 minute walk, 35.5% are beyond a 20 minute walk and 51% are outside of hills.



Graph 15: IDPs' access to health centers



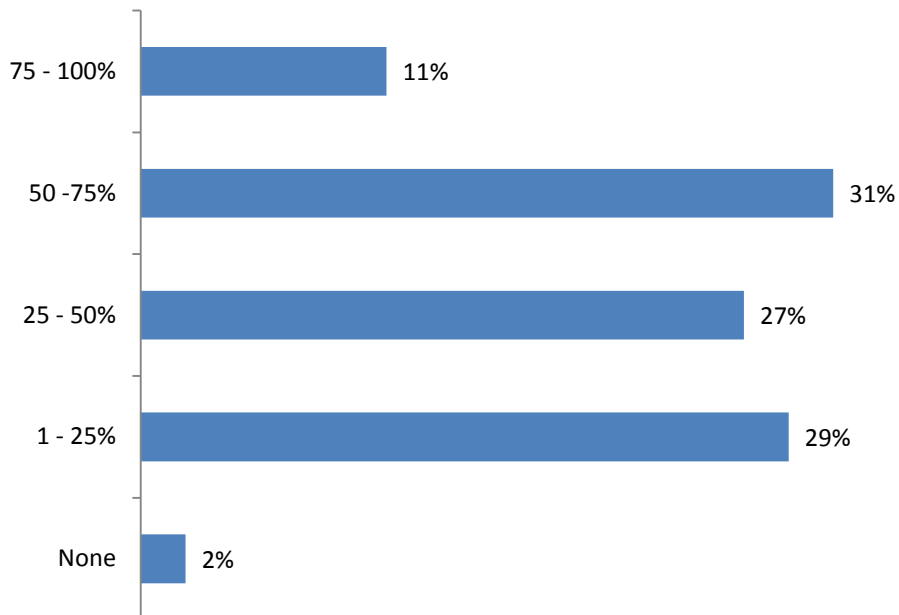
Graph 16: Existence of sexual and reproductive health services

In 88% of the hills where IDPs live, there are reproductive and sexual health services available against 12% of hills where those services are not available.



EDUCATION

The DTM reveals that in 2% of hills, displaced children have no access to school while in 29% of hills, between 1 and 25% of children have access, in 27% of hills, between 25 and 50% have access and in 31% of hills, between 50 and 75% of displaced children have access. Additionally, in 11% of hills, over 75% of displaced children attend school.

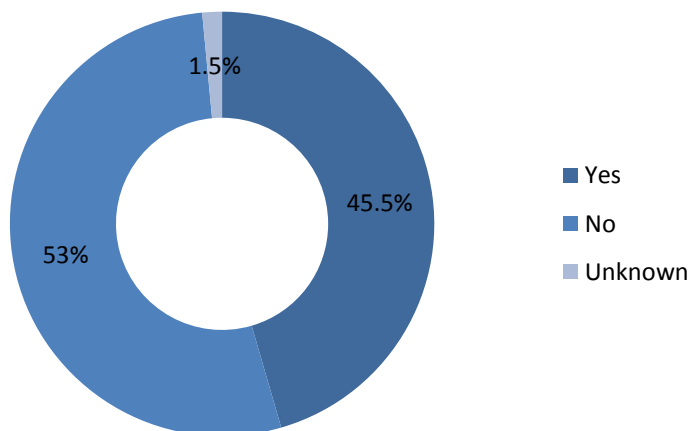


Graph 17: % of IDP children having access to school



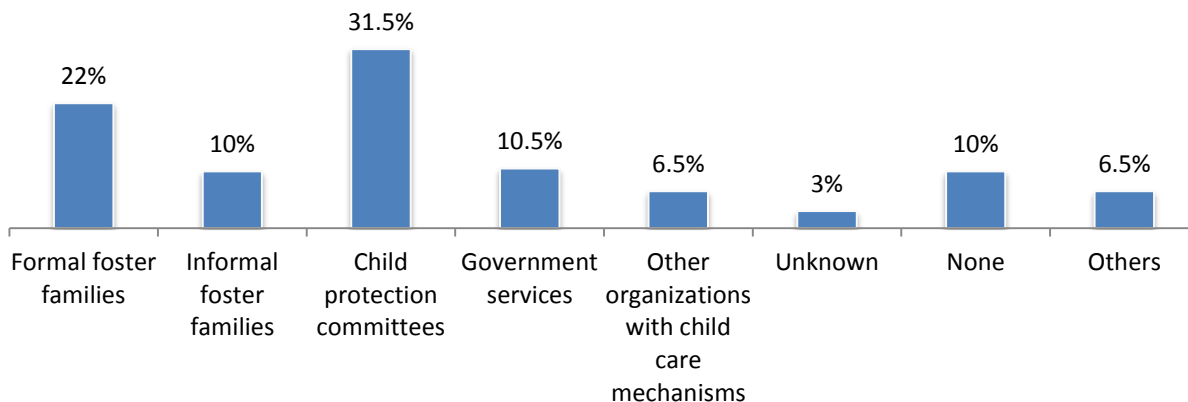
PROTECTION

In 45.5% of hills where IDPs are living, there are gender-based violence referral mechanisms whereas there are none in 53% of hills. In 1.5% of hills, this information is unknown.



Graph 18: Existence of GBV referral mechanism in hills hosting IDPs

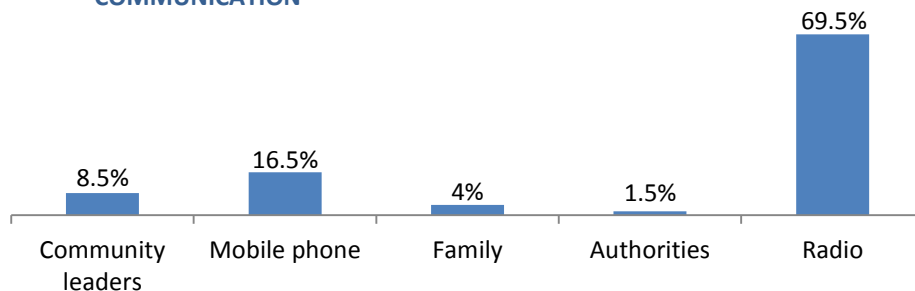
Regarding mechanisms put in place to take care of separated and unaccompanied children, there are several mechanisms, including: formal foster families (22%), child protection committees (31.5%), informal foster families (10%), organizations in charge of taking care of children (6.5%), other types of mechanisms (10.5%), such as the Red Cross, and government services (10.5%). It is reported that there are no mechanisms in 10% of hills. In 3%, the information is not available.



Graph 19: Types of unaccompanied and separated children care mechanisms in hills hosting IDPs



COMMUNICATION

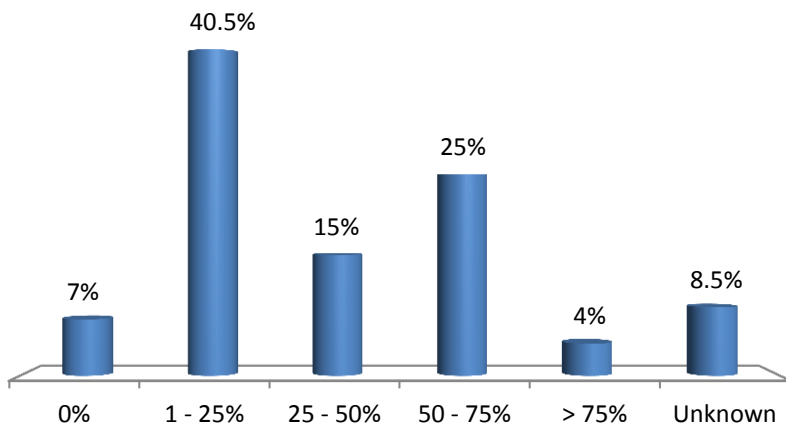


The main information sources for IDPs are: radio (69.5%), mobile phones (16.5%), community leaders (8.5%), families (4%) and local authorities (1.5%).

Graph 20: Types of information sources available to IDPs



LIVELIHOODS



In 7% of hills, IDPs have no access to livelihoods. In 40.5% of hills, less than 25% of IDPs have access to livelihoods. In 15% of hills, between 25 and 50% of IDPs have access to livelihoods. In 25% of hills, between 50 and 75% of IDPs have access whereas in 4% of hills, more than 75% of IDPs have access to livelihoods.

Graph 21: % of IDPs having access to income generating activities

CONCLUSION

The efforts to collect information on Internally Displaced Persons, in partnership with the Red Cross, continue on a monthly basis. The DTM activities have been launched in March 2016 in Ruyigi and Muyinga provinces. The data collected will appear in the next report to be released in May 2016.

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